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ABSTRACT

The General Accounting Office (GAO) studied the implementation of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act in six states (Arkansas, California, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) to determine if the funds are being used properly, to fulfill the objectives of providing vocational education to the disadvantaged and handicapped and encouraging program improvement. GAO found that, although Perkins Act funds, by and large, are being used appropriately to serve these populations, a number of problems exist in target funding allocations and data collection. For example, economically depressed areas in Arkansas, California, and Pennsylvania received less Perkins program improvement funding per vocational education student than do other local areas in those states. GAO also identified program allocation mechanisms that tend to direct funding to more affluent areas and away from poor communities. Relatively wealthy areas are sometimes designated "economically depressed" for Perkins Act purposes and therefore provide greater per-student funding than truly depressed areas. and the students are sometimes classified as "disadvantaged" when they are only academically disadvantaged but not poor, thus gaining a greater level of funding. Finally, disadvantaged and handicapped funds returned to states by poor communities can be reallocated to wealthier areas within the state. GAO also found that complete and reliable data on vocational education enrollment and spending were unavailable at either national or state levels. (KC)

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Vocational Education: Opportunity to Prepare for the Future

Statement of William J. Gainer
Director of Education and
Employment Issues
Human Resources Division

Before the
Subcommittee on Education,
Arts, and the Humanities
Committee on Labor and Human Resources
United States Senate

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SUMMARY OF GAO TESTIMONY BY WILLIAM J. GAINER ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

GAO's testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities focused on its May 1989 report (GAO/HRD-89-55) on the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. The act's primary objectives are to (1) provide quality vocational education to underserved groups (such as the disadvantaged and the handicapped) and (2) encourage program improvement and modernization.

While GAO believes that Perkins Act funds, by and large, are being used appropriately to meet these objectives, a number of potential problems were identified regarding program targeting to underserved students in economically depressed areas (EDAs) and the adequacy of program data. GAO's review was conducted in Arkansas, California, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

LESS PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT SPENDING IN EDAs. In the future, a larger portion of the workforce is expected to be composed of women, minorities, and immigrants--the latter two being groups who along with the poor tend to be concentrated more in EDAs than in wealthier areas. However, economically depressed areas in Arkansas, California, and Pennsylvania received less Perkins program improvement funding per vocational education student than other local areas in those states.

ALLOCATION MECHANISMS CAN DIRECT FUNDING TO MORE AFFLUENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS. GAO identified certain aspects of program allocation mechanisms which tend to direct funding to more affluent areas and away from poor communities. Specifically, (1) relatively wealthy areas are sometimes designated as "economically depressed" for Perkins funding purposes and are therefore provided greater funding for each vocational education student than vocational education students in communities with much lower incomes and higher poverty rates; (2) the disadvantaged population allocation formula shifts funds from poor to more affluent communities because it includes students who are academically disadvantaged, but not economically disadvantaged; (3) reallocations of disadvantaged and handicapped population funds returned to states by poor communities can be reallocated to wealthier areas within the state.

AVAILABILITY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DATA. Complete and reliable data on vocational education enrollment and spending, which might have aided GAO in reaching more definitive conclusions concerning the implementation of the Perkins Act on a nationwide basis, were unavailable at either the national or state levels.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

We are pleased to be here today to discuss our May 1989 report (GAO/HRD-89-55) on the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. I am accompanied by Fred Yohey, GAO's Assistant Director for elementary, secondary, and vocational education issues, and Tom Hubbs, the evaluator-in-charge for this assignment.

The Perkins Act's major provisions seek to provide quality vocational education to underserved groups and to encourage program improvement and modernization. We believe that Perkins funds, by and large, are being used appropriately for these purposes, based on the state and local programs we analyzed. However, we did find (1) potential problems regarding program targeting to economically depressed areas and the disadvantaged and handicapped, and (2) problems with the adequacy of program data.

BACKGROUND

For fiscal year 1989, the federal government provided $918 million for Perkins Act program activities. Most of this money is allocated to local education agencies, with 57 percent earmarked for targeted groups. Congress specifically targeted six "special population" groups for service--the disadvantaged, the handicapped, adults in need of training or retraining, single parents and homemakers, participants in programs nontraditional for their sex (sex equity), and incarcerated individuals. The other 43 percent is for program improvement, including innovation and expansion activities, such as developing exemplary vocational education programs stressing new technology, introducing new programs, and training workers in skilled occupations needed to revitalize business and industry. In addition, Congress required that more than half of all Perkins funds provided to each state must be allocated to "economically depressed" areas in the state. Although the federal contribution to U.S. vocational education is limited, state and local officials believe the federal involvement is important because it establishes national priorities and supplements state and local funding.

In preparation for 1989 House and Senate reauthorization hearings, we examined how well the Perkins Act is being implemented in six states--Arkansas, California, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania--and 20 local education agencies. These states received $158 million in Perkins grants for school year 1986-87, the most recent year for which data was available when we performed our field work.

We focused on those reauthorization issues and potential problems that might not be covered by the Department of Education's National Assessment of Vocational Education. Our work examined the extent to which:

-- targeted federal vocational education funds are adequately serving the special populations and program improvement funds are furthering specific activities for which they were intended,

-- nationally comparable data are necessary and available at the federal level to assist in legislative and executive oversight and management of the Perkins Act.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

In general, we found in the locations we studied that although useful before and after data are not readily available, the Perkins Act likely brought about a major shift in federal emphasis from maintaining outdated vocational education curricula and toward improving and modernizing local programs and increasing the participation of targeted population groups.

GAO Overview Of Findings

- Local programs & services consistent with law
- Students in poor areas get less program improvement
- Allocation mechanisms allow relatively wealthy areas to get more funding per student
- Returned fund allocations--too small or difficult to match

We believe that localities are providing programs and services for the special populations and for program improvement consistent with the activities specified in the law. Further, we believe state-level efforts to use Perkins funds to improve and/or modernize vocational education programs, through activities such as curriculum development or modernization and vocational teacher training, also are consistent with the act's intent.

However, our work indicated that some Perkins Act allocation mechanisms tend to direct money to more affluent communities and away from poor communities. Specifically,

-- vocational education students in economically depressed areas in some states are less likely to receive as much Perkins funding on a per-capita basis for improved or modernized program activities as students outside such areas;

-- some states designate relatively wealthy areas as "economically depressed" and provided greater per capita funding to these areas than to some poorer communities;

-- the allocation formula for disadvantaged population funds shifts some funds from poor communities to more affluent ones because it includes nonpoor academically disadvantaged students; and

-- disadvantaged and handicapped population funds, allocated by statutory formulas and returned to the states by some eligible recipients, can be reallocated from poorer to wealthier communities.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES PROVIDED ARE CONSISTENT WITH PERKINS ACT

Based on our interviews with state and local officials and our observations of approximately 70 programs and activities in the 20 localities visited by our staff, we believe the Perkins Act provisions to (1) provide access to vocational education for targeted groups and (2) modernize state and local programs have been well received by practitioners and are getting positive results. However, complete and reliable data nationwide on vocational education enrollment and spending which might have aided us in reaching more definitive conclusions were unavailable.

In regard to vocational education for targeted groups, we observed programs and services which were directly related to Perkins Act requirements. These included improving the special populations' access to vocational education, training or retraining workers in new skills, and providing a full range of support services such as guidance, counseling, and job placement.

For example, California funded special projects to develop exemplary programs and prevent dropouts among disadvantaged students. Pennsylvania provided additional vocational education assistance through a variety of projects, including technical assistance and in-service programs for the disadvantaged and handicapped. Services were also provided in most states to each targeted group mentioned in the Perkins Act. (See exhibits I and II for more detailed information on the principal uses of the Perkins Act funds to benefit targeted populations.)

The six states and local institutions we studied also modernized or expanded their vocational education programs in a number of ways which appeared to be consistent with the Perkins Act's legislative intent. The permitted uses we observed included creating or expanding programs to train workers in skilled occupations needed to revitalize business and industry; developing exemplary vocational education programs stressing new technology; acquiring high-technology equipment to improve local programs; expanding existing programs to meet student needs; developing improved curricula; and improving the skills of vocational teachers and administrators. (See exhibits III and IV for additional information on program improvement activities.)

PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT LOWER IN ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED AREAS

In three of the six states we analyzed, (Arkansas, California, and Pennsylvania), local areas classified by the states as economically depressed received less Perkins program improvement funding per vocational education student than did noneconomically depressed areas, as shown in the following chart.

In the future, most workers will need to have higher-level skills than today, and a number of individual experts and organizations recently have suggested specifically allocating an increased portion of Perkins funding for program improvement. At the same time, projections indicate that many of the entrants to the workforce between now and the year 2000 will be members of the special population groups targeted by the Perkins Act.

GAO Distribution of Program Improvement Funds to EDAs

State	Voc Ed Students In EDAs	Program Improvement Spending in EDAs
California	70%	57%
Pennsylvania	89%	82%
Arkansas	54%	47%
Kansas	49%	51%
Maryland	54%	66%
New Jersey	36%	69%

These data are important for the Congress to consider during the reauthorization process because the disadvantaged and other special populations tend to be concentrated more in economically depressed areas (EDAs) than in wealthier areas[1]. While language in the Perkins Act encourages the use of program improvement funds for the special populations, there is no requirement to do so. Thus, any increase in the percentage of Perkins funds allocated for program improvement activities could have a negative impact on the spending for special populations, unless steps are taken to ensure that those groups receive some of the benefit of the increased emphasis on program improvement.

[1]For example, California reported 120,000 economically disadvantaged high school students in its EDAs and 24,000 economically disadvantaged students outside the state's EDAs.

**PERKINS ACT ALLOCATIONS
COULD BE BETTER TARGETED
TO LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES**

Among the Perkins Act's objectives is the targeting of funds to poor communities as well as the groups of traditionally underserved vocational education students who are often concentrated in these communities. However, we found three aspects of the way federal funds have been distributed which tend to target money to more affluent school districts and away from special populations in EDAs.

GAO Better Targeting of Perkins Act Allocations: Overview

Problem	Needed Improvement
EDA Designations	Require at least as much funding per student in EDAs as non-EDAs
Including academically disadvantaged in funding formula	Remove non-poor academically disadvantaged from formula
Reallocation of returned disadvantaged and handicapped funds	Require redistribution in same proportion as original allocations

Impact of Economically Depressed Area Designations

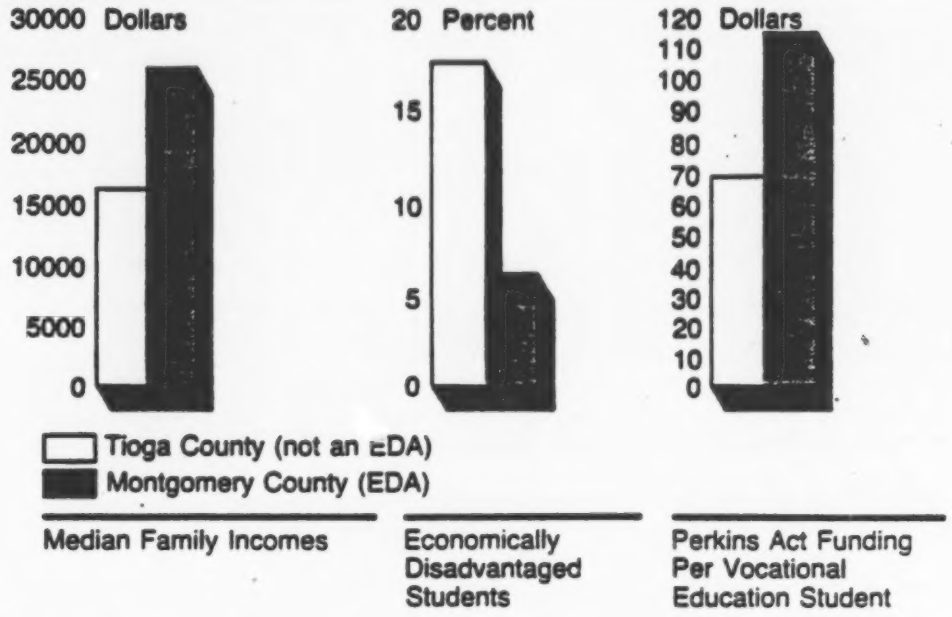
We found that the process some states use for designating EDAs favors wealthier communities over poorer ones. In some instances per-capita funding to vocational education students in poor communities is less than in wealthier communities in the same state.

As mentioned earlier, more than half of each state's total basic vocational education grant is to be allocated to educational institutions in EDAs to assist such areas in raising employment and occupational competencies of its citizens. The Act's legislative history states that the basis for this provision is that school districts in such states are presumed to need more funds to operate programs effectively, compared to less needy school districts in the same states. Each state we studied allocated more than half of its Perkins funds to EDAs as required by the law but we found wide variances in the criteria used by states to designate areas as economically depressed. (See exhibit V.)

The Perkins Act defines an EDA as an economically integrated area in a state in which a chronically low level of economic activity or a deteriorating economic base has caused such adverse effects as (1) an unemployment rate which is at least 50 percent higher than the national or state average for the last 3 years or (2) a large concentration of low-income families. The Department of Education's implementing regulations indicate that additional criteria may also be appropriate, such as heavy concentrations of Chapter 1 students or students receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

In the six states we studied, the percentage of localities designated as EDAs in each state ranged from 13 percent to 79 percent. Three of the states (Arkansas, Maryland, and Pennsylvania) classified more than 50 percent of their localities as EDAs. The following examples describe in more detail the criteria and methods Pennsylvania and Maryland used to allocate funds, and illustrate the resulting impacts.

GAO Impact of EDA Designation



Pennsylvania used as one of its criteria for designating EDAs the total number of low-income individuals--rather than the percentage of such individuals in the county which would measure their concentration. Pennsylvania thus classified Montgomery County--which has the third-largest county population in the state--as an EDA because it had a large number of low-income people. But, Montgomery County also had the highest median family income in the state and one of the lowest poverty rates. At the same time, Pennsylvania's criteria excluded a number of less-populated counties even though they had much lower median family incomes and higher poverty rates than Montgomery County. The effect was that some wealthier districts received more Perkins Act funds for each vocational education student than districts in poor counties. For example, Tioga County (a rural county Pennsylvania did not classify as economically depressed) received $68 for each vocational student whereas Montgomery County received $114 for each vocational education student. The impact of these designations are shown graphically above. We observed similar situations among other Pennsylvania counties.

In Maryland, about 7.5 percent of the families statewide had incomes below the poverty line. However, Maryland used as its criteria for designating EDAs, all school districts with 5 percent of more of the families having incomes below the state poverty level. In this manner, Maryland classified 19 or its 24 county/city school districts as economically depressed. For comparison, if the state had chosen 7.5 percent as the EDA threshold criteria, 12 (rather than 19) of the school districts would have been designated as EDAs.

Although the Perkins Act requires the Department of Education to review EDA criteria in the state vocational education plans submitted for Departmental approval, the situations described above went undetected. Officials of the Office of Vocational and Adult Education had performed no analyses, they told us, due primarily to a lack of staff. Nor does the Department require states to submit enrollment and funding data it would need to make the kind of analyses we performed. The Department could require the states to provide such data as part of its general oversight authority in the Perkins Act for reviewing and approving state plans. Without such analyses, the Department has no mechanism to discover or correct situations such as those we encountered.

Disadvantaged Allocation Formula Includes Students With Only Academic Problems

The allocation formula used to distribute funds for the disadvantaged population within each state includes a factor for students who have academic difficulties but are not necessarily from low-income households.

All participating school districts are provided a share of each state's disadvantaged population funds using a two-part allocation formula. One half of the formula is based on the district's total number of low-income students while the other half is based on the district's number of vocational education students who are academically disadvantaged and/or low-income. The inclusion of nonpoor students having academic difficulties in the second part of the allocation formula sometimes has had the effect of shifting Perkins funds away from poorer communities as shown in the next chart.

GAO "Disadvantaged" Formula Includes Academic Problems

Districts	Median Family Income	Low Income Students Grade 9–12	Disadvantaged Students Enrolled in Voc. Educ.	Total Funding Per Low Income Student
San Ramon, CA	$36,404	12	600	1,958
Oakland, CA	17,622	6,701	4,459	71
Wichita, KS	21,061	550	2,450	275
Pittsburg, KS	15,874	77	39	113

The San Ramon, California, school district, where the median family income is $36,404, received 27 times as much funding per low-income student as the Oakland, California, school district, a much poorer district with less than half the median family income of San Ramon. Eliminating academically disadvantaged students from the allocation formula would have reduced Perkins disadvantaged funding to San Ramon by 94 percent because the number of students counted (600) included at most 12 low-income students.

More generally, we found that 366 (22 percent) of the 1,639 school districts in the six states we reviewed had more academically and/or economically disadvantaged students enrolled in vocational education programs than they had low-income high school students in the entire district. In school districts where student counts for the "disadvantaged enrolled in vocational education" exceeded those for "low-income" in the school district, the excess student count represents a minimal estimate of the number of students with only academic difficulty in those disticts.

GAO Returned Disadvantaged Allocations

State	Allocations of $1,000 or Less		Allocations of More Than $1,000	
	Eligible School Districts	Districts Returning Funds	Eligible School Districts	Districts Returning Funds
Arkansas	22	41%	296	22%
California	37	62%	338	10%
Maryland	0	0%	24	4%
New Jersey	49	84%	219	18%

Formula Funds Can Be Reallocated From Poor to Wealthier Communities

Perkins disadvantaged and handicapped population funds allocated by statutory formulas and returned to the state by some eligible recipients can then be reallocated from poor to wealthier communities. The extent of disadvantaged allocations returned in four states is shown in the graphic above; the situation was similar for handicapped allocations.

In four states, a substantial number of school districts returned their Perkins allocations designated for disadvantaged and handicapped students either because the amounts were too small to be used effectively or the localities were unable to match the Perkins Act funding. Considerably more districts that were allocated funds of $1,000 or less for the disadvantaged and handicapped populations returned them than districts that received allocations of more than $1,000. For example, 84 percent of New Jersey's 49 school districts that were allocated $1,000 or less of disadvantaged funds returned their entire allocations compared to only 18 percent that returned allocations of more than $1,000.

The Perkins Act is silent on how states are to redistribute returned funds. As a result, in Maryland, approximately 20 percent of the original allocations for the handicapped and disadvantaged were shifted from economically depressed areas to wealthier areas, apparently because wealthier communities were better able to meet federal matching requirements.

MATTERS FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION

If Congress decides to increase funding for Perkins Act program improvement activities, it should ensure that the Act's targeted special populations also benefit from any increased program improvement activities.

If the Congress wants to target additional Perkins Act funds to poor communities, it could amend the Act to (1) require states to allocate at least as much Perkins funding for each vocational student in EDAs as in other areas of the states, (2) remove "academically disadvantaged" students who are not poor from the fund allocation formula for the disadvantaged population, and (3) require that any Perkins fund redistributions for the disadvantaged and handicapped populations be made in approximately the same proportions between poorer and wealthier areas as the original allocations.

To reduce the frequency with which disadvantaged and handicapped allocations are returned by localities, Congress could allow states to establish minimum grant amounts appropriate for their circumstances or establish a minimum dollar level for local disadvantaged and handicapped population grants.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

To improve program oversight of the Perkins Act, we recommend that the Secretary of Education (1) require states to substantiate to federal program officials their criteria for designating local areas as "economically depressed" for funding allocation purposes and submit supporting state enrollment and funding data, (2) direct the Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education to analyze the reasonableness of state criteria for such designations using enrollment and funding data submitted by the states and (3) provide the leadership needed to complete development of a national vocational education data system.

That concludes my prepared statement. My colleagues and I will be happy to answer any questions you or other members of the Subcommittee may have.

Exhibit I

Principal Uses of Perkins Act Funds for the Special Populations In Six States Visited by GAO

State Visited	Uses of Perkins Act Funds
Arkansas	Salaries of teachers' aides and instructional materials for the disadvantaged and handicapped; training programs and scholarships for adults; career development, guidance, counseling and educational services for single parents/homemakers; sex equity specialist and associated programs; equipment purchases for instructional programs for criminal offenders.
California	Special projects to develop exemplary programs and prevent dropouts among disadvantaged students; employment training and resource system for the handicapped; adult training programs; grants for guidance, counseling and employability skills development for single parents/homemakers; teacher training and support services for students in non-traditional careers; staff development, guidance and counseling, and instructional programs for criminal offenders.
Kansas	Supplemental services for the disadvantaged and handicapped; emphasis on new business and technology development for adults; updating single parents/homemakers' skills for re-entry into the workforce, including counseling and vocational training; sex equity specialist, with emphasis on non-traditional career programs and teacher in-service training; vocational program/service expansion and improvement for criminal offenders.
Maryland	Vocational support service teams for the disadvantaged and handicapped, which provide vocational assessment, guidance and counseling, academic support, and job placement; job skill training, customized technical skills training and supplemental services for adults; occupational and employability skills training, and technical assistance to local education agencies, for single parents/homemeakers; information dissemination,

	technical assistance and cooperative projects with the private sector to eliminate sex bias.
New Jersey	Staff, equipment, supplies and services to develop, provide, modernize and expand vocational activities, programs and services designed for the disadvantaged, handicapped and adults, including outreach and intervention to prevent dropouts; model programs, small business ownership and marketable skills training for single parents/homemakers; establish regional equity centers and exemplary programs to eliminate sex bias; vocational training, career guidance and counseling for criminal offenders.
Pennsylvania	Additional vocational education assistance through a variety of projects, including technical assistance and in-service programs for the disadvantaged and handicapped; career guidance and counseling and job training for adults; career guidance and counseling, instruction in employability skills, vocational training and job placement for single parents/homemakers; in-service training and technical assistance to sex equity coordinators; vocational counseling and assessment, skills training and job placement for criminal offenders.

Exhibit II

Principal Uses of Perkins Act Funds for the Special Populations In 18 Localities Visited by GAO

Local Institutions Visited	Local Uses of Perkins Act Funds
Arkansas	
Riverside Vo-Tech School	Instructional equipment and computer equipment for criminal offenders' programs.
Southern Arkansas University Uptown Center	Salaries for community-based organization providing referrals and assistance to single parents/hommemakers.
Jonesboro Area Vo-Tech High School	Salaries; books; counseling and tutoring for handicapped and disadvantaged students.
Westark Community College	Job-seeking skills workshops, career counseling for single parents/ hommemakers; offered additional semester of program for upgrading nursing certification.
California	
Los Angeles Unified School District	Instructional equipment and supplies; counseling and needs assesment services; model programs for disadvantaged and handicapped, eg., support teams providing remedial education and counseling to about 1,200 students in 15 high schools.
Los Rios Community College District	Supplemental services such as education advice, child care referrals, job placement assistance; specialized equipment for handicapped students.
San Ramon Valley Unified School District	Books and supplies; computer software auto shop/math course for potential drop-outs; keyboarding equipment for special education students.

Exhibit II

Kansas	
Paola Unified School District	Computer equipment for the disadvantaged; handicapped funds allocated to another local school, used for teachers' salaries.
Manhattan Area Vo-Tech School	Salaries of teachers' aides, placement coordinator, computer learning center instructor for disadvantaged and handicapped; private sector trainers for adult program.
Dodge City Community College	Instructor's salary and computer software to implement competency-based instruction for disadvantaged; install elevator in library for handicapped; career evaluation and individualized basic skills and vocational training for single parents/hommakers.
Maryland	
Baltimore City School District	Vocational support services (needs assessment, counseling, academic support); job, attitudinal and employability skill training in various vocational programs.
Baltimore County School District	Vocational support services (see above); career opportunities program (small class sizes, special texts and equipment) to prevent dropouts.
Wor-Wic Tech Community College	Vocational support services for disadvantaged and handicapped (see above).
New Jersey	
Salem County Vo-Tech Schools	Tutors and instructional aides; specialized equipment for handicapped; job training for single parents/hommakers.
Camden City Local Area Vocational School District	Tutorial and other support services for high-risk disadvantaged students; instructional equipment for vocational programs.

Exhibit II

Mercer County Community College	Basic skills instruction, career assessment and counseling to prepare disadvantaged students for vocational coursework; instructional equipment for manufacturing processes course.
Pennsylvania	
Community College of Philadelphia	Salaries and instructional equipment to serve handicapped, disadvantaged and adults, including counseling and support services, job placement, and equipment for handicapped.
School District of Philadelphia	Salaries and books for instructional programs, vocational dropout prevention, pre-vocational outreach, counseling, and job search.

Exhibit III

Principal Uses of Perkins Act Funds for Program Improvement in 6 States Visited by GAO

State-level activities generally were concentrated on curriculum development or modernization, vocational teacher or administrator training, research, and training for new technologies. Each state we visited used its Perkins Act funds to improve and/or modernize its vocational education programs, as follows:

State Visited	Uses of Perkins Act Funds
Arkansas	Curriculum development; individualized self-paced curriculum; basic skills training; in-service training for faculty and administrators; funding vocational education consortiums.
California	Curriculum development and updating; development of models for sequencing vocational education and coordinating secondary and post-secondary programs; professional development for vocational education teachers.
Kansas	Competency-based instruction; new technologies; job development and placement; teacher in-service training; vocational student organizations.
Maryland	Updated career guidance materials; in-service training for vocational counselors, teachers, and administrators; curriculum development emphasizing competency-based vocational education.
New Jersey	Vocational education resource center; curriculum development; in-service training; program development stressing new and emerging technologies; programs to train workers in skilled occupations; vocational student organizations.
Pennsylvania	Curriculum development; personnel development; adult training; training for occupations with promise; technical assistance to local education agencies; exemplary and research programs.

Exhibit IV

Principal Uses of Perkins Act Funds for Program Improvement Purposes In 17 Localities Visited by GAO

Local Institutions Visited	Local Uses of Perkins Act Funds
Arkansas	
Camden High School	In-service training; writing and publishing a textbook for statewide teachers' use.
Jonesboro Area Vo-Tech High School	Integrate math and communication instruction into secondary vocational curriculum; model vocational counseling project.
California	
Los Angeles Unified School District	Professional development; curriculum development; instructional equipment and supplies to modernize programs (eg, graphic arts and food services).
Los Rios Community College District	Equipment and supplies to modernize programs to keep pace with equipment used by business (eg, office occupations and mechanical-electrical technology).
San Ramon Valley Unified School District	Professional development; special project to revise and validate model curriculum standards and program for office education.
Kansas	
Paola Unified School District	Computer equipment used in a number of instructional programs.
Manhattan Area Vo-Tech School	Computer-assisted design system for drafting program; teacher training in competency-based instruction.
Dodge City	Competency-based instruction; in-service

Exhibit IV

Community College	training for instructors in several program areas; curriculum improvement.
Maryland	
Baltimore City School District	Acquire state-of-the-art equipment used in instructional programs (eg, printing and food management); update curriculum.
Baltimore County School District	Updated equipment and programs (agriculture production and general office); in-service training for teachers to upgrade their skills.
Wor-Wic Tech Community College	Acquire modern equipment, including computers, used in instructional programs (radiologic technology and hotel, motel and restaurant management).
New Jersey	
Salem County Vo-Tech High School	Acquire modern equipment for use in auto body and auto mechanics programs.
Camden High School	Funded two full-time placement counselors; acquired computers for instructional programs and for placement office.
Mercer County Community College	Acquired state-of-the-art equipment for use in computer graphics program.
Pennsylvania	
Community College of Philadelphia	Curriculum development for technical writing program.
School District of Philadelphia	Salary of industry-education coordinator; support services for cooperative education students; competency-based materials; acquired modern equipment for instructional programs.

Exhibit IV

Western Montgomery County Area Vo-Tech School	Updated training equipment used in automotive mechanics and welding programs.

Exhibit V

Criteria Used in Six States to Designate Economically Depressed Areas

State	"Economically Depressed Area" Criteria	Local Areas in State: Total Number	Local Areas in State: Economically Depressed
Arkansas	40% of students in school district receiving free or reduced lunch or 17% or more families below poverty level.	322	214 (66%)
California	Unemployment rate in school district more than 50% above national average and/or AFDC rate higher than state's 11.6% average.	383	176 (46%)
Kansas	20% of families in school district below poverty line.	304	136 (45%)
Maryland	5% of families in school district below poverty line, or unemployment rate more than 50% above state average.	24	19 (79%)
New Jersey	12% or more of families in school district receiving AFDC support; or unemployment rate more than 50% above national average; or median family income of $17,500 or less.	605	79 (13%)
Pennsylvania	Counties with greatest numbers of low income individuals and/or unemployment rate more than 50% above national average.	67	36 (54%)

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